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the pole of a magnet, which produced rotation, and on bringing it near enough, a depression of the mercury above the pole. The above phenomenon appeared, independent of any elevation in the temperature of the mercury, nor can it be attributed to electric repulsion. It must be referred to forces producing motions in right lines, or undulations from the surfaces of the wires as a centre; and it seems, says the author, strongly opposed to the idea of the electro-magnetic results, being produced by the motion of a single imponderable fluid.

*On Fluid Chlorine.* By M. Faraday, *Chemical Assistant in the Royal Institution.* Communicated by Sir Humphry Davy, Bart. Pres. R.S. Read March 13, 1823. [*Phil. Trans.* 1823, p. 160.]

By exposing the solid hydrate of chlorine, hermetically sealed up in a glass tube, to a temperature of about 100, the chlorine is evolved from it under such pressure that it assumes the liquid form, appearing of a bright yellow colour, and sinking in the warm water without showing any tendency to mix with it till the temperature fell to about 70°, when the whole re-assumed the appearance of solid hydrate. The liquid chlorine, in its pure form, did not congeal at 0°, and it instantly assumed its usual elastic form upon removing the pressure to which it was subjected. By condensing dry chlorine by means of a syringe into a glass tube, Mr. Faraday succeeded in converting a portion of it into a liquid, under a pressure of about four atmospheres.

The specific gravity of liquid chlorine he considers to be about 1.33.

In a note attached to this paper Sir Humphry Davy announces his having succeeded in obtaining muriatic acid in a liquid form, by causing sulphuric acid and muriate of ammonia to act upon each other in a strong sealed tube. The gas thus gradually liberated under pressure, condensed into an orange-coloured liquid, lighter than sulphuric acid, and instantly assuming the elastic state when the tube is broken.

Sir Humphry suggests the probability of other gases being condensed into the liquid form by a similar method of condensation under pressure; and points out the advantages which this mode possesses over a sudden mechanical pressure, and condensation by exposure to cold.

*On the Motions of the Eye, in illustration of the Uses of the Muscles and Nerves of the Orbit.* By Charles Bell, Esq. Communicated by Sir Humphry Davy, Bart. P.R.S. Read March 20, 1823. [*Phil. Trans.* 1823, p. 166.]

The author of this paper has entered into an examination of the external apparatus and muscles of the eye, with the view of explaining the necessity of six nerves being given to the parts contained in the orbit.